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Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max +18°C.
Minimum +6°C.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-43 a.m.
Sun sets today at 6-28 p.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook:
Cloudy and Rain
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Shar-e-naw; Khyber Restaurant
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque
International Club; Pamir Cinema

PRICE Af. 1

VOL. III, NO. 40

KABUL TUESDAY APRIL 14, 1964 (HAMAL 25, 1342 S.H.)

Afghan Delegate Proposes Six-Point Plan To Solve World Trade Problems

GENEVA, April, 13.—

AFGHANISTAN has offered a six-point plan to alleviate some of the trade problems of the developing nations. The proposal was made by M. Y. Rafik, the Afghan member Delegate to the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development.

Although "some steps have already been taken at the international level to remedy the situation," Mr. Rafik told the committee dealing with primary commodity problems, "the aggregate international effort is not yet commensurate with the scale of the problem."

His plan, representing the General observations of the Afghan Delegation, calls for these six points:

- 1)—Participation in international commodity agreements which aim, by export and import quotas, production controls, and various other devices, to moderate short term price fluctuations and reverse long term price trends.
- 2)—Compensatory financing, preferably a kind which would link loans or grants for the developing countries directly to changes in export earnings.
- 3)—Creation of an international standards association to help get better prices for primary commodities through better handling, sorting, grading, and packing.
- 4)—Immediate removal of tariff restrictions against exports of developing countries of both raw materials and semi-manufactured goods, as well as to remove other forms of agricultural protectionism in the industrialised countries.

5)—A study should be conducted for the improvement of the effectiveness of foreign aid to developing countries.

6)—Encourage private investment in developing countries rather than the present tendency for private funds to flow toward industrialised nations.

"The main problem," Mr. Rafik said, "is a continuous deterioration in terms of trade over the past decade to the detriment of the developing countries and the primary exporting countries."

Although the export volume of Afghanistan's main export commodities has not changed much in the past ten years, the prices "have deteriorated over the long run, which simply means that we had to export a greater volume in order to maintain the same aggregate revenue," he said.

At the same time, Mr. Rafik said, "prices of our imports are increasing, as well as the noticeable upward trend in the volume of imports."

"This common problem," he continued, "is of such a magnitude that these countries alone cannot be expected to solve it themselves."

He called for international co-ordination and good will. There is "an urgent need for a comprehensive and integrated series of measures of international co-operation, for a programme of action with clearly defined targets and goals," Mr. Rafik said.

"The very important trade problems must be brought to the world's attention and new impetus must be given to solving and easing these problems," he concluded. (Text of the speech is being presented on page 2 in a series from today on.)

Earthquake Rocks North Yugoslavia; 1 Killed 70 Injured

BELGRADE, April, 14, (Reuters).—A 13-year-old schoolgirl was killed and more than 70 injured in an earthquake which rocked Northern Yugoslavia Monday morning.

Belgrade seismological institute put the Epicentre about 125 miles West of Belgrade, about half way between the capital and Zagreb.

He said the intensity at the epicentre was eight on the 12-point scale.

At Slavonki Brod (pop. 30,000), near the Epicentre 30 people were reported injured, 10 seriously, 13 buildings were destroyed and 20 badly damaged. The town's power supply was cut off.

Belgrade Radio said electricity was also cut off in other areas, and telephone lines were damaged at Novi Sad, about 46 miles northwest of Belgrade.

Sheikh Abdullah Advocates Plebiscite For Kashmir As He Tours The State

DODA, Kashmir, April, 14, (AP).—Open agitation for a plebiscite broke out in Kashmir Wednesday as independence leader Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah toured the state after 11 years in an Indian jail.

Abdullah, who said he would rather go back to jail than stop talking about the state's future, was given a wild welcome at a public meeting.

Kashmiris raised banners and placards and shouted "Kashmir is ours," and "a plebiscite is our demand and we want it immediately."

Abdullah, released Wednesday after eleven years of imprisonment, told newsmen Sunday night it would be better if India arrested him again rather than expect him not to speak his thoughts.

Abdullah said he was seeking a solution to the Kashmir problem with an open mind and cannot understand why India was so upset.

On Saturday the Indian Government warned Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, that he will not be permitted to agitate for an independent state.

Lal Bahadur Shastri, Minister without portfolio and Prime Minister Nehru's right hand man, told parliament "no government can tolerate that kind of propaganda."

Shastri had said that in his three days of freedom, Abdullah had been making controversial statements which shows he has not fully assessed and understood the present situation in the country.

Shastri said Abdullah will be given freedom for expressing his views within limits, "but there can be no freedom for preaching some kind of independence, or for Kashmir going out of India."

College Of Science Equal In Every Way To Similar Schools

KABUL, April 14.—The College of Science, Kabul University, has now reached, from the viewpoint of personnel, laboratories, and programmes, the level of similar institutions in more advanced countries and can very well cope with the country's requirements for the training of young scientists.

Prof. Dr. Kakar, Dean of the College, in making this statement yesterday, said the great national projects launched by the government for the country's progress are in need of great efforts by the young active scientists.

He said the College of Science is fully prepared to meet this challenge. Even a number of German students receive training in different fields side by side with our local students.

The Dean, who was speaking at a function to announce the results of last year's examination, emphasized the importance of scientific studies and said 95 per cent of the students from various departments had been passed last year. Some 200 students from the basic science department were graduated and are now ready to start their specialised studies at the College of Science, Medicine, and Pharmacology.

Cyclone Death Toll Increases To 250 In East Pakistan

KARACHI, April, 14, (Reuters). A total of 250 people died in the Cyclone which hit the Jessore district of East Pakistan, Pakistan news agency reported last night quoting latest reports.

The East Pakistan governor, Abdul Monem Khan, earlier said 131 were missing in the Magura sub-division of the district.

He said for miles he saw no human being or any sign of vegetation in the cyclone-affected areas.

Differences Within SEATO Show Up In Opening Session As Manila Meetings Begin

MANILA, April, 14, (Reuters).—

DIFFERENCES within the Southeast Asia Treaty Organisation began to show in public Monday. At the opening ceremony marking the start of two days talks on the working and problems of the eight-nation defence pact, the following standpoints emerged:

(1) France issued a call for "realism" and sounded the pessimistic note that the pact would not be able to resolve its difficulties at this meeting.

(2) Thailand criticised the de Gaulle's proposals to "neutralise" trouble spots in the region.

(3) Both Australia and the United States raised the subject of Malaysia, a non-member, and voiced their support of the new federation.

(4) Pakistan, whose chief representative cannot attend the conference because he is at the Afro-Asian meeting in Jakarta, launched what observers interpreted as a veiled attack on India, another non-member.

(5) The Philippines charged that SEATO's record of keeping the peace in its area in the first

AFRO-ASIAN SUMMIT TO BE HELD IN AFRICA NEXT YEAR MARCH TEN

JAKARTA, April, 14, (Reuters).—

DR. Subandrio, Indonesian Foreign Minister, Monday night announced that a second Afro-Asian conference would be held in an African country starting on March 10 next year.

Khrushchov 'Death' Rumour Is 'Rubbish' TASS Chief Says

MOSCOW, April, 14, (Reuters). The Director-General of the Soviet News Agency Tass categorically denied reports that Mr. Khrushchov had died.

The Director-General, said the reports were "complete rubbish." Earlier the West German News Agency "DPA" had quoted the Soviet Tass News Agency as saying Mr. Khrushchov was dead.

Also the Chief Sub-editor of the Soviet Tass News Agency said that reports on Mr. Khrushchov's death were "a stupidity."

The West German News Agency later asked their subscribers to hold their report issued as a flash item, as they were checking further.

King Hussein Arrives In United States For Official Visit

PHILADELPHIA, April, 14, (Reuters).—King Hussein of Jordan arrived here Monday by air enroute to Washington for talks with President Johnson.

King Hussein attended a private party here Monday night. He will fly to Washington today by helicopter and is due to be personally greeted by the President on the White House lawn.

King Hussein's visit is part of President Johnson's programme of meeting as many world leaders as possible.

The two men are expected to discuss the political, military and economic situation in the Middle East.

He told reporters that after 22 delegations attending a preparatory meeting for the conference ended a round of committee meetings here.

The Chairman of this preparatory meeting, said African countries would confer among themselves on the selection of a host nation and would make an announcement within a few weeks.

An earlier report by AP said the 22-nation, second Afro-Asian preparatory conference went into its fourth working day Monday with its ten-nation agenda committee meeting behind closed doors to hammer out matters the main conference might take up.

Members of the committee are Afghanistan, Indonesia, People's Republic of China, Pakistan, India, Ceylon, Ghana, Guinea, Ethiopia and Algeria.

Conference delegates revealed that the preparatory talks participants have instructed the agenda committee that the guiding principles of the committee are:

1. Implementation of the first Afro-Asian conference principles.
2. Adherence to the Bandung spirit.
3. Adherence to the United Nations Charter and principles.
4. Avoidance of "controversial items."
5. That the agenda would be provisional and as in accepted international practices the main second Afro-Asian conference will not be dependent on the provisional agenda. The second talks would be empowered to iron out its own agenda if it so wants, they said.

Heavy Losses Inflicted Against Pakistani Camp

KABUL, April, 14.—A report from Bajawar, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, states that recently a group of Utmankhail nationalists fired against the Pakistani military camp of Monda, inflicting heavy losses.

A report from Momand, also Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, says that a large Jirga of Khwaizai, Utmankhail, and Attkhail was recently held in which tribal leaders in separate speeches demanded from the Pakistan government to refrain from further interference in the territory of Momand and release Pakhtunistani political prisoners.

Nehru Condemns Cruising Of US 7th Fleet In Indian Ocean

NEW DELHI, April, 14, (DPA). Indian Premier Jawaharlal Nehru directed sharp attacks against the Western powers here Monday in his first long speech in parliament since his illness last January.

He condemned the cruising of the seventh U.S. fleet in the Indian Ocean, voiced his concern that these U.S. ships were equipped with nuclear weapons and deplored that the Indian government was not informed on these movements.

But he stressed at the same time that the U.S. vessels would remain outside the Indian territorial waters.

Nehru, furthermore attacked the Western powers for their Kashmir policy.

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APRIL 14, 1964

Back To Grivas

The report that Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus is going to ask General Grivas the leader of EOKA to return to Cyprus and command the Cyprus National Guard has caused concern and anxiety in Ankara, London and the United Nations.

At a time that the United Nations has assumed peace-keeping task in Cyprus, this action of President Makarios is likely to further complicate the situation. For it is thought the EOKA leader will step-up anti-Turkish activities on the island. Already the Turkish Cypriots and Ankara are sore about the attitude and plans of the Greek Cypriot government against the Turkish communities and the return of Grivas will in no way help improve matters.

The British have also bitter memories from the EOKA which during the pre-independence era conducted bloody underground campaign against U.K. troops on the island, at that time for a right cause.

Why the Archbishop is doing this may have other reasons as well, but his obvious motive in this decision is of course to carry through his aim, even may be through the use of force, of abrogating the treaties under which three outside powers Turkey, Britain and Greece can intervene in the internal affairs of the island.

But the important issue is what tactics will the Archbishop adopt for carrying through his plan in this connection. Is the return of General Grivas going to help the situation and is this action going to achieve the immediate objective of restoring peace and order on the island for which a United Nations force is also assigned? Is it not better that all parties concerned should co-operate in achieving this first aim in Cyprus through peaceful and reasonable means?

The question of the sovereignty of Cyprus, which Makarios believes has been violated as the result of the treaty, is something which should also receive some sympathy and understanding. At the same time it is hoped that no action be adopted to

Human Rights And Developing Nations

What do we mean by developing countries? The ancient spoke of citizens opposed to barbarians. Later the civilised peoples were contrasted with the barbarian peoples and savages. Europe's voice was still the only one to be heard when the civilised peoples were contrasted with those that were backward, retarded and, hence, suitable for colonisation.

Equal Rights
Today, the circumstances are different. Everyone, theoretically at least, has the right to speak. No one ventures, in a solemn assembly, to hurt the feelings of a people, even if the people is to use a term that sociologists brought into popular use more than a decade ago—under-developed.

A group of countries began to be referred to as under-developed or "less developed". Later hence recently, the word "development" was adopted to refer to the same group of countries. It is well known, in fact, that there are zones of under-development in the countries called the most developed. Some still refer simply to rich and poor countries. These terms are naturally excluded from United Nations texts so that no nation should be offended, especially if the nation concerned is proud of its underdeveloped natural resources or simply of its spiritual wealth.

Kabul Seminar's Concern
Today, throughout the world, a keen interest is being shown in research into the problems of

By: Rawan Ferhadi
PART II

under-development, fundamental theoretical research, applied research and research both into the exact and natural sciences and into the human, political economic and social sciences. The various sectors of research are interdependent. In view of this and of the polyvalent character of the expression "human rights", it is dealt with at the Kabul seminar, just as they are in this working paper. How, indeed, is it possible to distinguish a country's development in the field of human rights from its general development if our conception of human rights is so vast and general?

The Kabul seminar is intended especially for the members of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE). We have to concern ourselves in particular with the situation in the Middle East (Iran, Afghanistan, Eastern Central Asia (Mongolia), the Pacific Islands and throughout the Far East and Southern Asia.

We are thus confronted with a diversity of traditions, religions and other sociological data. To take religion, for example, in the western part of the area with which we are concerned, Islam predominates. Hinduism and Buddhism, together with Confucianism, Taoism and Shintoism predominate in the other countries of the East. Some popula-

tions in the region are Christian or have adopted Christianity. Other minority religions are equally important.

In the United Nations the subject to be discussed at the seminar—the promotion of human rights in developing countries—is not entirely new. Already in the preamble to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights the word "want" is used to denote the result of the negation of human rights.

Common Standard
The General Assembly proclaims the Declaration as a common standard of achievement, to be attained by "progressive measures", national and international. The words "progressive measures" clearly indicate that the authors of the Declaration realise that a good many human rights, and especially economic and social rights, cannot be implemented immediately, particularly in the under-developed countries.

The preamble likewise lays stress on the need for co-operation with the United Nations in this field, thus recognising the principle of international assistance which the under-developed countries deserve to receive. Article 22, concerning the right to social security, calls for national effort and international co-operation "in accordance with the organisation and resources of each State".

The same issue of the paper carried an article by Mr. Azam entitled "Marking Health Day Anniversary Must not be Entirely Demonstrative". Reading newspapers and listening to the radio on health day which was celebrated throughout the world on April 7, one could hardly fail to realise that proper nourishment is an important factor in the containment of tuberculosis.

In our country this problem is specially acute because some of the vital food stuff such as milk and other dairy products are very scarce and prices on other commodities such as the meat for example are going up with such a rate that proper nourishment becomes almost impossible for the ordinary people.

There is another cause of malnutrition, which deserves special attention as far as campaign against tuberculosis is concerned. That is animals killed for meat are not inspected by qualified vets to see if they are safe. Mr. Azam said the publicity made on the health day showed that a cow suffering from TB is not fit to be used for meat. He then went on to say that unfortunately most of the cows that are killed for meat are those which are awfully thin and may well suffer from tuberculosis and other diseases. "I myself visited a butcher's shop recently to buy some beef. I could see the animal's lung hanging which had many craters in it whereupon I emphatically decided not to buy beef any more," said Mr. Azam.

He suggested that the authorities in the Ministry of Public Health and or the Municipal Corporation should take the necessary steps to prevent the killing of sub-standard and diseased animals for meat. Either the animal alive or the meat should be checked by appropriate physicians and sold after being certified as healthy and safe.

GENEVA, April 14, (DPA).—Both co-presidents of the current disarmament conference, Adrian Fisher of the United States and his Soviet counterpart Semyon Tsarapkin, conferred for an hour Monday. Though details were not released, it is believed that the discussed the forthcoming adjournment of the disarmament session.

According to a U.N. spokesman, Britain and Canada have also agreed to send police units, as urged by U.N. Secretary-General U Thant. An Austrian police unit consisting of nine officers and 22 men, was ordered to fly to Nicotia Monday.

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's Anis in its editorial commented on Afghanistan's participation in international exhibitions. Only recently we had a news about Afghanistan's pavilion at the Ideal Home Exhibition in London. Many people have visited the Afghan pavilion taking interest in the exhibits. This is good, because although we do produce excellent primary commodities as well as handicraft etc. the outside world does not know about them and it is through such exhibitions that we can publicise what we can export.

The editorial then referred to the fact that there were no prices fixed for the items exhibited at the Afghan pavilion. The editorial quoting the Daily Mail coverage of the exhibition said that Afghan pavilion was the only one in which the exhibits were not priced.

This is not satisfactory or useful. The potential customers should have no question in their minds about a thing advertised. Exhibition is also in fact a way of advertising, and since Afghanistan is likely to take part in other international exhibitions the authorities in the Ministry of Commerce should take care that this mistake is not repeated. Prices should be realistic and such as to take care of our national interests, concluded the editorial.

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Radio Afghanistan Programme

TUESDAY

I. English Programme:

9 650 kcs= 31m band
3.00-3.30 p.m. AST

II. English Programme:

9 655 kcs= 31 m band
3.30-4.00 p.m. AST

Urdu programme:

6 000 kcs= 50 m band
6.10-6.30 p.m. AST

III. English Programme:

6 000 kcs= 50 m band
6.30-7.00 p.m. AST

Russian Programme:

6 000 kcs= 50 m band
10.00-10.30 p.m. AST

Arabic Programme:

11 955 kcs= 25 m band
commentaries, interviews and music.
10.30-11.00 p.m. AST

German Programme:

9 635 kcs= 31 m band
11.00-11.30 p.m. AST

French Programme:

9 635 kcs=31 m band
11.30-12.00 midnight

Western Music

The programmes include news, topical and historical reports,
Sunday, 9.00-9.55 p.m.
Tuesday, 5.00-5.30 p.m.
Thursday 5.00-5.30 p.m.
Friday, 12.00-1.00 p.m.

Air Services

WEDNESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS

Beirut-Tehran-Kandahar
Arr. Kabul, 13-30.
Mazar-Kunduz
Arr. Kabul, 13-10

DEPARTURES

Kandahar-Karachi
Dep. Kabul, 10-00.

Lahore-New Delhi
Dep. Kabul 15-00

Kunduz-Mazar
Dep. Kabul 10-00.

AEROFLOT

Moscow-Tashkent
Arr. Kabul, 9-40.
Tashkent-Moscow
Dep. Kabul, 12-20.

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121-20122
Police	20607-21122
Traffic	20159-24041
Ariana Booking Office	24731-24732
Airport	22318
Radio Afghanistan	24372
New Clinic	24375
Da Afghanistan Bank	20045
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
Afghan National Bank	21771

Pharmacies

Paserlar	Phone No. 24232.
Lemar	Phone No. 20563.
Hayder	Phone No. 22594.
Sanai	Phone No. 22649.
Roshan	Phone No. 20531.



Battle Scene in France shows Laurence Olivier as Henry V.

The 'Unfilmable' Henry V:

Shakespeare Did Not Write For Cinema; His Goal Was To Challenge The Audience

Note: The following article is specially appropriate to the British Embassy's showing of the "Henry V" film classic at the U.S. Cultural Center Auditorium. Free tickets are available at the Cultural Center library (USIS) and at ASTCO.

Those who claim otherwise rest their case on a number of artificial arguments which must first, in order to get down to fundamentals, be disposed of.

If Shakespeare were alive today, we are told, he would be writing for the cinema. This is nonsense. Shakespeare made his appeal almost exclusively through language, and the nature of his stage meant that he could virtually have nothing to do with major visual effects.

"Violence" Through Language

It is true that he wrote scenes of violence and action (which the cinema could well use), but it was the excitement and impact of violence and action through language that appealed to him and in which he was so successful. If it is true that Shakespeare today would be writing for the screen, he would be totally unrecognisable as the Shakespeare we know; the comparison, in fact, would never arise.

It is argued that the short scenes are just like film montage. But the short scenes in some of Shakespeare's plays were made possible by the nature of the Elizabethan stage, because there was so little scenery it was possible to jump quickly from one point to another on, say, a battlefield.

The fact that this technique does bear some relationship to the cinema is entirely coincidental; had Shakespeare been writing in the 18th or 19th century and there were elaborate scene changes to be made he would have written lengthy slabs of material to be played out in conventional theatrical form.

Use Of Imagination

To believe that if Shakespeare were alive today, he would love to have the real battles that film techniques make possible is con-

trary to the internal evidence of the texts. At the beginning of Henry V, Shakespeare makes it quite clear that what he found fascinating was to make the audience use their imagination.

"O! for a Muse of fire, that would ascend

The brightest heaven of invention,

A kingdom for a stage, princes to act

And monarchs to behold the swelling scene!

Then should the war-like Harry, like himself,

Assume the port of Mars; and at his heels,

Leash'd in like hounds, should famine, sword, and fire

Crouch for employment. But pardon, gentles all,

The flat unraised spirits that hath dar'd

On this unworthy scaffold

To bring forth

So great an object: can this cockpit hold

The vasty fields of France? or may we cram

Within this wooden O the very casques

That did affright the air at Agincourt?

O, pardon! since a crooked figure may

Attest in little place a million

And let us, ciphers to this great account,

On your imaginary forces work.

Into a thousand parts divide one man,

And make imaginary pussions;

Think when we talk of horses,

That you see them

Printing their proud hoofs i' the receiving earth;

For 'tis your thoughts that now must deck our kings,

Carry them here and there, jumping o'er times,

Turning the accomplishment of many years

Into an hour-glass."

The key word

The key word is 'on your imaginary forces work'. The whole point is that Shakespeare's audi-

ence had to imagine a battle scene; the whole point of the cinema is that nobody has to imagine anything. A film which asked the audience to imagine a battle scene would be denying everything the cinema stands for.

It follows from this last argument that Shakespeare must be unfilmable, because it is essential in making anything vaguely like a true record of a Shakespeare play for the cinema to deny the fundamental capacity of the cinema to show an audience anything it wants. Many sections of Shakespearean text are concerned with setting the scene, describing actions off-stage and outlining the external form of objects in nature; in fact, doing all those things that are superfluous to a film.

In view of all the problems it is remarkable to see how regularly the cinema has accepted the challenge. By 1912 practically every one of his plays had been filmed: Most of the versions lasted about 15 minutes, but one or two of the more ambitious attempts ran for the then unprecedented length of thirty minutes.

Oliver's Specialty

It has been left to Sir Laurence Olivier to grapple most efficiently with the problems raised. Firstly he had considerable experience on the stage of the three roles he has transferred to the screen; secondly he recognised that the process could only work if a single mind was brought to bear on the entire production.

Oliver has at once produced, directed and acted the leading roles of his three Shakespearean films, as well as being responsible for the actual process of adaptation; thirdly he began by finding out everything he could about the cinema before committing himself. It must not be forgotten that Olivier's film career began as early as 1929 and that he acted in an early version of As You Like It filmed by Paul Czinner in 1936.

As he said he spent from 1936 until 1944 thinking about the problems he had seen encountered by Czinner before making Henry V. To take a simple example Olivier observed that, in

(Contd. on page 4)

Swindling Ring Takes \$ 221,000 From N.Y. Banks

An international ring of swindlers operating from Latin America and Europe has milked New York banks of early a quarter of a million dollars, the U.S. post office department has disclosed. The scheme hinges on the fact that a number of wealthy families in Brazil and Argentina choose to keep large amounts of cash in New York Banks, officials said Saturday.

The Washington Star, in a story based on talks with postal inspection service officials, gave these details:

Members of the rings are intercepting bank statements and other mail passing between the banks and their Latin American customers at post offices in Buenos Aires, Argentina and Sao Paulo, Brazil.

From this mail, the ring learns where the depositor keeps his money, the size of his balance and the look of his signature.

If the bank account is large enough to warrant the ring's personal attention, the information is photocopied and sent to accomplices in Europe before the mail is forwarded to the depositor.

In Paris and Brussels the rest of the team goes into action. Bank accounts are opened in the name of the wealthy Latin American depositor. The signature of the depositor is forged to a letter code demand, instructing his New York bank to transfer specified amounts to the European account.

The sums have ranged from \$ 5,500 to \$ 40,000. The money doesn't stay long in the European account.

It is drawn out within a day or two after it arrives.

So far the New York banks have been swindled for \$ 221,000, the Star reported.

U.S.A. Magazine Reporter Released By Indonesians After Held For 24 Hours

JAKARTA, April 14, (Reuter). Mr. Robert K.K. McCabe, correspondent of the American magazine Newsweek, was released by Indonesian military police after being held incommunicado for nearly 29 hours.

He told foreign correspondents he had been questioned about an advisory message he had filed to his head office in New York which read "rumours circulating strong troubles Sunday wake 'Sukarno's speech' made rally which I am covering".

Mr. McCabe said the military police wanted to know the source of his information.

He said he had been adequately treated by the military police who had fed him, offered him beer, soft drinks and cigarette.

He said the police insisted he had not been arrested—simply taken into custody for questioning.

He said one officer told him he had been detained for his own protection against subversive elements "these elements were not identified."

Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, April 14.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at Da Afghanistan Bank.

Buying	(In Afghanistan)	Selling
50	U.S. Dollar	50.65
140	Pound Sterling	141.82
12.50	Deutsch Mark	12.66
11.64	Swiss Franc	11.79
10.12	French Franc	10.25
7.60	Indian Rupee	
	(Cheque)	7.70
7.30	Indian Rupee	7.70
6.80	Pakistani Rupee	6.90
6.65	Pakistani Rupee	6.90

Grissom, Young To Pilot USA 2-Man Outerspace Craft

HOUSTON, Texas, April 14, (AP).—Maj. Virgil I. Grissom and Lt. Cmdr. John W. Young were selected Monday as the astronauts who will pilot America's first two-man space flight—a three-orbit Gemini mission late this year.

The back-up crew for the first manned flight of project Gemini will be Cmdr. Walter M. Schirra and Capt. Thomas P. Stafford.

Gemini is the intermediate phase of the long-range training programme that has an objective of placing project Apollo astronauts on the moon within the decade.

Of the four men selected Monday at the manned spacecraft centre, the training base for astronauts, only Schirra has made an orbital flight.

Grissom made a sub-orbital flight of 142.1 miles in Sept. 1961, and Schirra followed with a six-orbit mission Oct. 3, 1962.

Young and Stafford, former test pilots, became astronauts trainees Sept. 17, 1962.

Since the completion of the one-man Mercury flights last year, Grissom has held a primary assignment as co-ordinator of Gemini affairs with other members of the astronaut team that now total two pilots.

Schirra, now 41, is the oldest of the original seven Mercury astronauts now that Lt. Col. John Glenn has resigned from the programme. He is 42.

Schirra, while concentrating on the Gemini programme, has been a co-ordinator of operations and training.

Henry V

(Contd. from page 3)

cinema, the camera goes into close-up as the climax is reached. The natural instinct of any film performer is to scale down his performance as the camera approaches.

On the stage the actor 'opens up' as he approaches the climax of a speech projecting himself to the full. In such films as the Leslie Howard Romeo and Juliet, Olivier had noted that the movement of the camera in close-up at the climax destroyed the impact by causing the actor to scale down his performance at the key moment. In Henry V, Hamlet and Richard II the camera movement is beautifully attuned to the natural flow of the speeches, going close in at the quieter moments (thus giving them more intimacy) and pulling back in the high peaks.

USSR Denounces Apartheid In S. Africa In U.N. Document

UNITED NATIONS, April 14, (AP).—The United Nations circulated as a Security Council document Monday another in a series of Soviet denunciations of South Africa's race segregation policies.

The denunciation was in the form of a letter from Soviet Ambassador Nikolai T. Fedorenko to the President of the Security Council for the month of April, Czechoslovakia's Jiri Hajek.

Fedorenko's letter said it is necessary to repeat castigation of South Africa because of "summary punishment which the South African racists are meeting out to leaders and participants in the struggle against the inhuman policies of apartheid."

It emphasised Soviet support of a Security Council resolution adopted March 25 that called for South Africa to abolish apartheid and relieve three apartheid foes from death sentences imposed under a sabotage law.

Fighting Tempo Increases As UN Troops Try To Avert All-Out Battle In Cyprus

NICOSIA, Cyprus, April 14, (AP).—

THE United Nations stepped in Monday to avert an all-out battle for a Turkish-held hill in the shadows of the Kyrenia mountains as the tempo of fighting in the area increased.

Several dozen Turkish Cypriots moved onto a 300-foot high ridge overlooking a Greek-owned cement factory during the night.

At dawn shots were exchanged between the Turks on the hill and Greeks in the towns of Pano and Kato Dhikomo, about half a mile away. The Turks also fired down upon a Greek farm a few hundred yards below them.

By noon the Greeks at Kato Dhikomo were furious and served an ultimatum that unless the Turks were removed from the cement factory hill they would attack and drive them out.

British paratroopers took up positions below the hill in the factory grounds. Two Royal Canadian dragon ferret cars were posted at the road.

A United Nations truce team suggested the Turks evacuate the hill and U.N. troops would take over.

At the United Nations, Secretary-General U Thant said Monday U.N. troops in Cyprus are under orders to use their arms only in self-defence and even then must apply "minimum force."

In a memorandum to interested governments, Thant outlined in a general way the principles under which the force operates to maintain peace and order in Cyprus.

He declined to make public specific directives from him to Lt. Gen. Prem Singh Gyani, Commander of the Force. U Thant had been under pressure from the British to do so.

In Ankara, Premier Ismet Inonu Monday told newsmen Turkish-Greek relations were leading in "a dark direction."

He said, "we do not know the truth - but the attitude of the Greek government leaves the impression that it encourages and approves the behavior of those in Cyprus who act as irresponsible provocateurs. In this case, it is natural that the situation might take a more alarming turn."

The Turkish Premier said "as we know, the United States is closely interested in this situation and it is normal that the United States would not like to take a one-sided position between two members of NATO. It is also a justified action for America to be concerned with Turkish-Greek relations."

In London, senior lawmakers of Britain's two main parties joined in sharply criticizing the conditions under which British members of the U.N. peace force are serving in Cyprus.

"Our troops have had most aggravating circumstances to put up with," Foreign Secretary R.A. Butler agreed in the House of Commons. "But I am sure that up to date we have done the right thing."

The issue arose in a day when British national newspapers splashed pictures showing ambushed British soldiers being marched at gunpoint by Greek-Cypriot irregulars. In the Daily Mail the headline above the picture read "the limit of indignity."

Sir Arthur Vere Harvey, Chairman of the Conservative Party's Defence Committee, suggested the British should withdraw and let the Cypriots "get on with it" if this sort of thing continued.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, April 14.—The British Embassy in Kabul has presented a quantity of sports material as a gift to Ghazi High School. Similarly Mr. Osborne, a British expert who had come to Kabul recently to give a series of lectures to science teachers of secondary schools, has presented a set of instruments for the school's physics laboratory. The gifts were accepted by the school authorities with due appreciation.

KABUL, April 14.—The Yugoslav Embassy held a reception yesterday at the Press Club to show a film entitled "Yugoslav Flowers". The show was attended by members of Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Press and Information, newspaper editors, and some members of the Peace Corps.

KABUL, April 14.—Mr. Azimov, Press Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, met Mr. Seraj, President of the Olympic Federation, yesterday afternoon and presented to him six reels of film depicting scenes of Soviet wrestling games for the federation's use.

KABUL, April 14.—The Czechoslovakian Ambassador at the Court of Kabul gave a reception in honour of Mr. Simovic, Deputy Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia at the Czechoslovakian Embassy last night.

The function was attended by some Cabinet Members and high-ranking officials of the various ministries.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film; **WARLOCK**, starring: Richard Widmark, Henry Fonda and Anthony Quinn.

KABUL CINEMA

At 6 p.m. Russian drama **INNOCENT SINNERS** translated in Persian.

BEHZAD CINEMA

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film; **I WRITE TO YOU** with translation in Persian.

ZAINEB CINEMA

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. American film; **SABRINA**.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

For Henry V Film Change In Schedule

The **BRITISH EMBASSY AND U.S.I.S.** greatly regret the failure to show **HENRY V** as advertised (**SUNDAY**). An extra showing has been arranged for **WEDNESDAY** evening, April 15, at 8 p.m. at the American Cultural Centre (U.S.I.S.). Tickets issued for Sunday evening will be valid for this showing. Alternatively, they can be exchanged by the U.S.I.S. Library and ASTCO for tickets for the showings on Tuesday evening.

FOR SALE

Mercedes Benz 190, 1963 for sale. Contact the Imperial Embassy of Iranian Government. Telephone No. 20510.

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